LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

POLITICAL TALK IN THE HOUSE OFER THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

John Sherman Congratulated on Blatne' Withdrawal by all the Senatorial Presidental Candidates Except the Frigid Edmunds-Decisions by the Inter-State Com-merce Commission-The Proposition to Abolish Secret Sessions of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The discussion of the Urgency Deficiency bill in the House to-day was diverted by Mr. Kerr of Iowa into a political current. When speaking on one of the item s for the Department of Justice (he referred to the internal revenue laws) he deplared that at one of the Democratic State Convention is in Missouri, he did not remember the date, a resolution was adopted asking for the repeal of the internal revenue system. Messrs. Burne s and Hatch of Missouri promptly denied that sach a resolution had ever been adopted, and & allenged Mr. Kerr to produce the proof. Mr. Korr said he did not have the proof with him, but that he had it at home. Mr. Hatch said that he was willing to wait until Mr. Kerr went home for his proofs, expressing a doubt as to whether he would ever return. He added that Mr. Kerr would find that every Domocratic Convention ever held in Missouri for the past ten years had lopted a resolution demanding that Congress should wipe off the statute book the provision of the revenue law which prevented the farmer from selling his tobacco to any but licensed dealers. That provision had been passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President, and it fastened the shackles upon the tobacco grower.

Mr. Henderson of lown inquired why a Demoeratic Congress did not repeal it. Mr. Hatch replied that he had every session introduced a bill to that effect, but that while

introduced a bill to that effect, but that while it could pass a Democratic House it could not pass a Republican Senate.

Mr. Royell of Illinois inquired when it had passed a Democratic House?

Mr. Hatch said that it had passed the House in the Forty-Skth Congress. It had been modified in the Senate so that the farmer could sell to the extent of \$100.

Mr. Henderson-Why was the tax put upon tobusts.

Mr. Henderson—Why was the tax put upon tobaco?

Mr. Hatch—For the best reason. The Government needed the money.

Mr. Henderson—How did the Government happen to need the money?

Mr. Milliken of Maine—Didn't the gentleman from Missouri help to make the necessity?

Mr. Hatch—And the gentleman from Missouri has never shirked his share of that responsibility. [Applause.]

Mr. Henderson—The gentleman does not criticise the liepublican Congress which put the tax on tobacco, nor the Republican President who signed the law?

Mr. Hatch—I do not. I only criticise the power which put that law on the statute books—which i regard as one of the most infamous upon it—which prevents the grower of a great product from seiling it to anybody but a licensed dealer.

Mr. Randall thought that it mattered not

licensed dealer.

Mr. Randall thought that it mattered not what had been done in the past; let all join hands and strike from the statute books the injustions sections. [Applause.]

Mr. Hatch said he would join in that, when the bonds and debts of the Government, to meet which the internal taxes had been levied, were paid, and when the tax upon the clothing and fuel of the poor people had been reduced. [Appinase.] [Appinuse.]
Mr. Randall suggested that the indebtedness
of the United States was in no danger of not

of the United States was in no danger of not being paid.

Mr. Hatch replied that war taxes had been levied to pay war debts, and as long as a dollar of that indebtedness remained unpaid tobacco and whiskey were fair subjects of taxation.

Mr. Reed of Maine inquired whether the gentleman was opposed to the repeal of the internal revenue taxes?

Mr. Hatch replied that he was opposed to their repeal until the taxes on the necessaries of life are first reduced. [Applause.]

Several Republicans—Now let us hear from Virginia.

Several Republicans—Now let us hear from Virginia.

Mr. Burnes remarked upon the manner in which the House bubbled over when tobacco was mentioned, and expressed the fear that when the other element which was covered by the Internal Revenue law was-mentioned, a regular Pandora's box would be opened. He then brought back the discussion to the subject matter of the bill.

Among the amendments adopted was one appropriating \$100.000 to make 100 feet longer the dry dock now under contract to be built at at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

There was quite a striking little scene in the Senate this morning when Presidential candidate Senator John Sherman returned to his seat from his pilgrimage to Boston and Columbus. He came into the chamber from the private lobby door just after prayers. He was looking cross and somewhat careworn, and evidently suffering from a bad cold. He went around behind the chairs, and just as he started down among the desks Senator Hale met him. The Maine Senator natted Sherman on the back, and whispered laughingly something about Elaine. The Buckeye statesman's face instantly lighted up into a grim smile and he went on his way to his seat. Then the Hon. Bill Chandler grasped his hand and assured him that he was much nearer the Presidency than when he left the Senate last week, as it was a sure thing that Blaine meant exactly what he said in his Florentine epistle. Father Morrill then joined Chandler and Sherman, and in his vate lobby door just after prayers. He was than when he left the Senate last week, as it was a sure thing that Blaine meant exactly what he said in his Florentine epistle. Father Morrill then joined Chandler and Sherman, and in his gentle way welcomed the latter back, and assured him that his friends were all glad at his brightened prospects. Hawley, himself a candidate, took Hoar over to see Sherman, and both shock his hand. Candidate Allison, who had been for ten minutes chatting earnesstly with the Senate Chaplain, twitted him about the Blaine letter. After Allison came Dark Horse Hiscock and his faithful groom. Sonator Aldrich. They had been holding a long conversation on a sofa, and returned to it after speaking to Mr. Sherman, Mr. Aldrich has long been a firm and valuable friend and intimate companion of Mr. Hiscock'r, and it is quite likely that their conference to-day referred to the New York Senator's little boom which at the proper time may be fanned into quite a popular movement. All this time the fey Mr. Edmunds had been sitting in his chair apparently oblivious to his surroundings, and paying not the least attention to Mr. Sherman pr his friends. He was aware of his presence, however, for when the Ohio Senator stepped down to the Clerk's desk he brusined against the Vermonter, who made no sign of joy at the return of his friend. His silence was the subject of general remark. Mr. Sherman remained in his committee room nearly all day, and was called upon by soveral prominent Republicans. He will nurse his cold during the next few days, and on Monday night will leave for Detroit with Sonator Lalmer's party of statesmen to speak at the Michigan Club meeting on Washington's Birthday.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission to day dismissed the complaint of the Boston Chamber of Commerce against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Bailroad Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the Boston and Albany Railroad Company. These roads, which form a through line and make through rates from Chicago and other Western points to Boston, are charged with making higher rates on merchandise from the West. Intended for local consumption at Boston, than are charged on similar shipments over the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road and the New York Central and Hudson River road to New York city, and higher than the export rates through Boston to foreign countries and to points on the coast of Maine, east of Portland, which are all equal with the New York rates, and also higher than the west-bound rates from Boston, which are also the same as the New York rates. The opinion, written by Commissioner Schoonmaker, says: Company. These roads, which form a through

opinion, written by Commissioner Schoon-maker, says.

The difference between the Boston local rates and New York have existed for many years, and have been maintained on the ground that the differences in the conditions of transportation justify a higher charge to Boston proportioned to the value of the service. The cost of service to Boston on account of the breaking up and restricted to boston on account of the breaking up and restrained for transportation is a country of the service of cars in New Early the somewhat longer detention of cars in New Early to an anionaling and relocating to go West; the very thore and toget women of business as from the West to New York on the service of the service of the reads; the competition of various other lines of reliroad at New York all carrying at the same rates the great volume of trafflower the lakes the Eric Canal and Hudson River to New York, carried at materially lower rates than by the rail Huse and the extraordinary geographical and commercial advantages of New York arising from the unitvelled harbor, its superior occast as religing from the unitvelled harbor, its superior occast as the semination that the time and determine the reasonable that upon lust principles of transportation Esston is not of right entitled to equal rival carriers to that reasonable that upon lust principles of transportation from the surface of the traffic to be unjust or unreasonable. In the case of William H. Hearn against the

York rates has not been shown in view of all the circomstances of the traffic, to be unjust or unreasonable.

In the case of William H. Hearn against the
Georgia Rasifrond Company the Commission
holds, in an opinion by Commissioner Schoonmaker, that the petitioner, a colored passenger
on the defendant's road, between Atlanta, Ga.,
and Charleston, S. C., who had paid a first-class
fare, was subjected to undue and unreasonable
preputice and disadvantage, in violation of the
third section of the Act to Regulate Commerce,
in lesing compelled to travel in a car of inferior
accommadations, of which only one-half was
assumed to colored passengers, the other half
has made as a smoker for both white and colored passengers; and that it is the duty of the
carrier, under the law, to furnish to passengers
paying the same fare equal accommodations
and protection, without discrimination on the
ground of color. But if separation of white and
colored passengers is expedient for adequte

assons, such separation is not unlawful if the

secommodations and comforts for colored passengers are in all respects equal to those for white passengers paying the same fare.

Public sentiment is rapidly crystallizing in favor of the proposition to do away with secret sessions of the Senate. Senator Platt proposes sessions of the benate. Senator Plate proposes to ronew this year the fight he made last session in favor of opening the doors, and will press his bill to a passage if possible. To-day Senator Teller made a strong speech in favor of opening the doors to all business. He said that the practice of transacting the business of the people in secret was absurd and behind the spirit of the age. This was quite a shock to Messra Hoar, Edmunds. Harris, Hawley, and others, who believe in sticking to old forms, and the latter in a surprised way asked Mr. Teller if it would not be a sufficient step forward to announce the result of executive sessions and the action of the Senators on all cases. Mr. Teller promptly replied that it would not. He said that common sense demanded that the discussions on treaties and nominations, in which the people are directly interested, should be open to the public. There was manifestation of appiause from the galleries at this emphatic demand of Mr. Teller's, and several Senators expressed their approval of it.

A delegation from Chicago was before the to renew this year the fight he made last ses-

A delegation from Chicago was before the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day to advocate the improvement of the waterway bevecate the improvement of the waterway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Their request, in brief, is that for the purpose of improving and maintaining a continuous denth between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi aultable for the free passage of the largest Mississippi River steamers, and for the passage of suitable navai vessels for defence in time of war, and to furnish a large and constant supply of water to the illinois and Mississippi Rivers, survoys, plans, and estimates may be made for channel improvements and for locks and dams in the bed of the illinois and Des Plaines Rivers, from La Salle to Lockport, to furnish a navigable way not less than 160 feet in width and not less than 14 feet in depth; and also that a channel be surveyed and located from Lockport north to Chicago of 160 feet in width and not less than 22 feet in depth, capable of carrying not less than 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute, flowing at a rate not exceeding two miles an hour. They propose that the city of Chicago shall pay whatever may be considered her fair proportion of the expense between Lockport and Chicago in view of the improved drainage it would afford for the city sewage, since, also, this would require a larger channel than would be required for commercial purposes alone. Judge Hurd and Judge Shorey were the chief spokesmen of the defenceless condition of the lake cities, setting forth the fact that while England, for military reasons, has been deepening her canal system to 11 feet, so as to enable her to throw the largest gunboats into the lakes, this country has done nothing. They shad that though the contemplated depth of channel is only 14 feet, yet at seasons of high water the largest gunboats might be sent through to the lakes by transporting their armaments overland.

Mr. Bacon of New York to-day introduced in

Mr. Bacon of New York to-day introduced in the House a bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce law by providing that it shall not ap merce law by providing that it shall not apply to the handling of property free, or at reduced rates for the United States. State or municipal governments, nor for charitable purposes to and from fairs and expositions, or the issuance of mileage, excursion, or commutation passenger tickets; nor is the act to be construed as prohibiting reduced rates to ministers of religion, or to prevent railroads from giving free carriage to their employees and families, and to exchange tickets for their employees.

In reporting favorably the Nicaragua Canal bill, the House Committee on Commerce says that should such a canal be provided at an early moment, say in 1894, shipping to an amount of from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 tons would at once avail itself of this means of shortening and cheapening yoyages. There now exists, awaiting the opening of the canala a shipping three times greater than is needed to justify the cost for its construction. The proposed canal is to be 170 miles long. Its summit will be 110 feet above a lovel, necessitating three locks. The committee is satisfied as to the financial standing of the association. The sum of \$100,000 has been deposited to the credit of the diovernment of Nicaragua as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the grantees, and the final surveys are going on at present. In conclusion the committee asys: "There is now an opportunity offered to secure transit across the American isthmus, thus realizing that which has been for centuries the dream of philosophers and the dream of statesmen." that should such a canal be provided at an

The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to Senator Pasco of Florida on the subject of legislation by Congress for the education of of legislation by Congress for the education of the children of persons who are located on the naval reservation near the Ponsacola Navy Yard, in which he says: "The children referred to ought to be taught, that is clear, but the general Government would seem to have no special duty toward them. They are upon Government land by a generous sufferance, doing nothing for the Government, and subserving no public interests by being there. I do not see how, constitutionally, the people of the country could be taxed to maintain education for squatters on its land, who are not there by virtue of any employment, nor of any law, and pay no rent."

The President has approved the joint resolution appointing Andrew D. White a member the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian In-stitution, the act to punish robbery, burglary, and larceny in the Indian Territory, the act for the relief of John Snoddy, and the act to grant an American Register to the foreign built "Nordstjarnen."

The Senate Committee on Finance reported an amended undervaluations bill to-day as a substitute for that already reported, and submitted with it an elaborate written report. The measure incorporates three new provisions, the effect of which is to allow importers to appeal to a Board of three general appraisers, who shall have final powers to decide all questions as to value and classification, except so far as law points may be involved, which points are to be certified to circuit courts for determination. The report submitted by Senator Aillson contains 120 pages of manuscript, and is largely historical, reviewing the customs administrations and the laws enforced since the foundation of the Government, and describing in detail the defects of the present system and the manner in which it is proposed to correct them by the new machinery as to appointment, &c. an amended undervaluations bill to-day as

Comptroller Durham's attention was to-day called to the despatch from New York saying that the deputy marshals of New York complain that they furnish money for transporting prisoners from that city to be confined in the penitentiary, and that the Comptroller refuses to pay them, or, by non-action, refuses to act on their accounts. The Comptroller says that is said deputies have made such a statement it is not true, and that if they have not received their pay the fault is with the Marshal and not with the Treasury Department. The Comptroller says that \$5,000 has been advanced to the Marshal of the Southern District of New York out of the appropriation of 1888 for "fees and expenses of Marshals," and out of this the Marshal should have paid the deputies for transporting the prisoners, if he'desired them to be paid. The advance was made to enable him to pay such expenses and other expenses necessary to the proper execution of the duties of his office. The Comptroller says also that it is not true that a settlement of the accounts of the Marshal has been delayed in his office, for the reason that the account for the half year ended Dec 31, 1887, was not received in his office until Feb. 14 hast.

The House Committee on Printing has made plain that they furnish money for transporting

The House Committee on Printing has made an adverse report upon the bill of Representa-tive McCullough to increase the subscription tive McCullough to increase the subscription list of the Congressional Record by reducing the price to \$1 for a short and \$1.50 for a long term of Congress. The committee admit that such a reduction in the price of the popular family paper would swell its circulation to enormous figures. This would be undesirable to the publishers, however, as the price named would not pay for the white paper alone. A new press would be necessary; also a new stereotype outfit and an outlay of \$75.600. The committee will not, therefore, recommend this large outlay in order to boom the paper.

Soon after the Senate met this morning it was noticed that a great many of the Senators were shaking Senator Cockrell's hand and making remarks that caused much laughter. It was soon learned that all the cause of the rejoicing was that Mr. Cockrell has just become a father for the ninth time. He is now the proud parent of seven daughters and two sons, the youngest, with the exception of the one which appeared yesterday, being 14 months old.

Mr. Mutsu Munemitsu has been appointed Japanese Minister to the United States, in place of Mr. Jusanmi Binichi Kuki, who has been transferred to Japan as Chief of the Im-perial Archives. Mr. Kuki is now in Japan on leave of absence, and will not return to this country.

The vexed question as to who shall command the U.S. S. Swatara, which is to be put in commission on the list proxime, was settled to-day by the selection of Commander John McGowan, Jr., for that duty. He is now on duty at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., but will be deatched on the 28th inst.

The Postmaster-General has ordered that the free mail delivery system be established at Long Island City on April 1, 1888. The Post Offices at Astoria and Ravenswood have been reduced to stations under the control of the Postmaster at Long Island City.

Mr. Joseph J. O. Donohne of New York spent an hour with the President at the White House

HE CARRIED OFF THE HONORS IN THE

PIGEON SHOOT TESTERDAY. The Winter Gales on the Coast Too Much for Miss Oukley's Light-weight Gun-The Tournament Practically Over.

The national pigeon shooting tournament on the grounds of the West End Gun Club at Long Branch practically ended yesterday. The day was bright and clear, and al-though the flerce wind of Wednesday had subsided, the weather was still intensely cold. The spectators had dwindled to a few local lookers on and the pot-hunters on the outside of the fence, who were far in the majority, and seemed to enjoy the sport more than those engaged in it. Occasionally a bird would escape and come sailing out over the fence. The mo-ment it appeared outside it was the signal for a general fusiliade from which no bird could ever hope to escape. The reports sounded like that of a skirmish line, and had all the gradations of sound from a cannon to a pepgun. Yesterday one of the poachers too eager for game, got inside the fence, and was struck, while he was tying his shoe, with a

stray half dozen of shot that made him howl. Miss Annie Oakley failed to appear, no doubt preferring to practise shooting with her lightweight gun where the wind does not blow a gale. The English champion. W. C. Graham, weight gun where the wind does not now a gale. The English champion, W. C. Graham, also was absent. He left Long Branch at the finish of the big match Wednesday, as did Fred Erb. Jr., and a number of the other contestants. William Sigler (not Seigler, as printed on the score card), who carried off the \$1,000 prize, was around, smiling and happy, although he did not take part in any of the sweepstakes. C. S. Wertsner, who won second prize, \$300, left in the afternoon for his home in Baltimore, J. R. Stiel entered one or two of the sweepstakes in the morning, after which he took a train for Jacksonville, Ind., where he resides, Late in the afternoon Charley Budd packed his traps for his home in Des Moines, Mr. Budd has had luck during this shoot, which he attributes to the fact that he used a heavier gun than he is accustomed to. The ordinary weight of his gun is seven pounds, and the one he used at this tournament weighed ten. W. D. Campbell was around, suffering with an attack of rheumatism in the shoulders. He said had it not been for that it would have taken 47 different birds than were killed in the match to have beaten him.

There was apparently little money in the

it not been for that it would have taken 47 different birds than were killed in the match to have beaten him.

There was apparently little money in the crowd yesterday and as a consequence not much betting was done. The first sweepstakes had six entries, at \$5 each, with five birds apiece. Quinlin, Budd, and Stice killed all and ted, while Jones and Sicier killed only four. The tie was shot off, miss and out. Quinlin failed to kill his first bird in the tie and Stice and Vertsner divided the money.

Six entries were also made in the second round, at \$5 each, with four birds apiece. Quinlin made a clean score and got first money. Cubberly, Ostram, and Malone tied on three birds each for second. The tie was shot off, miss and out, with four entries at \$5 each, wish enext sweepstakes arranged. Fletcher missed his first bird and went out. Malone went out on his sixth and Quinlin on his eighth, and I. B. Campbell took the money on nine straight birds.

The next sweepstakes, miss and out, with soven entries at \$4 each, was woo by J. R. Stice on the eighth bird.

C. W. Budd won the next miss and out match on the fourth shot. Only three entries were made at \$3 each.

The next shoot was the biggest one of all. Twelve entries at \$5 each, with four birds to shoot. The money was divided into 50, 30, and 20 per cent. Size and Fletcher tied for first money and divided. Quinlin and Budd did the same with second, while Malone took third.

Quinlin carried away the first money on the next shoot on the second bird. Five entries

same with second, while Maione took third.

Quinlin carried away the first money on the
next shoot on the second bird. Five entries
were made at \$5 each.

In the following miss and out, H. C. White
and L. B. Campbell divided the stakes on the
seventh bird. Six entries were made at \$3
each.

Among the contestants in the last-mentioned
syccontakes were Cannon the concerned each.

Among the contestants in the last-mentioned sweepstakes was Cannon, the one-armed shooter. He is a well-built man, about 30 years old, with light, sandy moustache and hair. Although he missed the first bird he shot at, yet he displayed considerable ability as a marksman. He held the gun firmly to his shoulder with his right arm and blazed away with both barrels with apparently no effort.

Quinlin and Disbrough came in for equal shares of the next money on the fifth shot. Five entries at \$4 each, miss and out.

There were five entries in the last sweepstakes at \$5 each. Frice and Disbrough had the pleasure of dividing the money between themselves on the fifth bird.

The birds were about the poorest lot imagnatile. In some instances they could not be chased out of the traps and were caught by the attendants on the ground, making no attempt to fly. The cry, "Another duffer!" got to be a chestnut before the day was over.

A FINE SHOW OF ORCHIDS.

Cocoanut Trees in Fruit Tower Over the The second annual exhibition of orchids grown by Siebrecht & Wadley at New Rochelle. or obtained by them from amateur orchid growers, was opened last evening in the Eden Musée. There are 730 growing plants exclusive of about 5,000 cut blooms in the exhibition. Great pains have been taken to make the exhibition attractive, and with success. The beautiful blooms are not hung out of reach,

exhibition attractive, and with success. The beautiful blooms are not hung out of reach, although some of them are so small that a plant worth \$25 might be tucked into a man's overcoat pocket. A sight unusual to untravelled New Yorkers will be two ecocanut trees, each forty feet high, with the fruit clinging to the tree.

These may be mentioned as some of the rare species exhibited, a cattleya triann of a delicate rose color, and another very rare of purwhite. Of the Baron Schroeder variety was a specimen with white petals and sepals, and with delicately tinted lip and throat.

W. A. Manda, curator of the Botanic Gardens at Cambridge, Mass., sent choice cypripediums.

Mr. Pitcher of Short Hills, N. J., sent a beautiful 'moth' orchid, sometimes called a butterfly orchid from its resemblance to a bunch of red butterflies. Most curious of all was a "baby" orchid, in which the likeness of a baby is seen nestling in the centre of the bloom. The exhibition will be open one week.

Stushmugging Carnival,

SYRACUSE, Feb. 16 .- A "slushmugging" carnival, which consisted of a parade of the bobbing and coasting clubs of the city to the bobbing and coasting clubs of the city to the number of 150, was held here to-night. The bobs were all handsomely decorated with flags, bunting, canoples, or other devices, and were pulled through the streets by gayly caparisoned horses. Full 25,000 persons witnessed the parade, and the decorations on houses and stores were plentful. There was also a display of fireworks. This was the first parade of the kind held, and Syracuse is the birthplace of the "slushmugger." in contradistinction to the coaster,

The Hazeltine Pictures, Seventy pictures at the second evening's sale of the Hazeitine collection at Moora's auction gal-leries at 200 Fifth avenue last evening brought \$13,800. leries at 200 Fifth avenue less strong Some of the prices were.

Maurice Leioir. "Market Morning".

V. II. Kasemmerer, "In the Garden".

Constant Troyon. "In the Pasture".

Emile V on Marcke. "Gathering the Herd".

Gabriel Max. "At the Spring".

Mr. W. W. Aster in Rome, ROME, Feb. 16.—Mr. William Waldorf Astor, former United States Minister to Italy, and family have arrived hers from Genoa.

Base Ball Notes.

Von der Ahe would like to get one of the Brookly stohers for his club. pitchers for his club.

Connor is ready to sign a New York contract for next season. So says Manager Mutrie.

Quicher John Milligan of the Athletics, who was sold to the St. Louis Club, has purchased his release from President Chris Von der Ahe, and is now at liberty to sign with any club. Milligan paid \$600 for his release, and will probably sign with Haltimore.

Ed Morris has gone into training at Pittsburgh. He is looking exceedingly well, and is enthusiastic as to the prospects for his doing excellent work in the box this year. He is taking daily sweats over a natural gas fire, and he says he finds them highly beneficial.

The trouble between the Brotherhood of ball players

year. He is taking daily awasta over a natural gas fire, and he says he finds them highly beneficial.

The trouble between the Brotherhood of ball players and the League is that the Brotherhood wants the full amount of the saisry written in its players' contracts, while the great League saisry-limit rule prevents this it looks as though there would be another kick between these two bodies before spring opens.

Pauxerox, Feb. 16.—The candidates for Frinceton's base bail nine besan active work to-day under the training of Ferruson of the Philadelphias. They now occupy the new case, which is admirably adapted for the purpose, and will undoubtedly enable Frinceton to put a better nine in the fleid than for many years past.

Frank C. Bancroft of New Bedford says that the report that he is going to Atlanta has ne foundation. He says he does not care to accept any engagements from any citch that will take him away from New Bedford this summer, having several amusement enterprised the summer, having several amusement enterprised ford decide to organice a local league.

Syntherical several and the several and New Bedford decide to organice a local league.

Syntherical several and the several league.

Syntherical several and the several league.

Syntherical several several and New Bedford decide to organice a local league.

Gord decide to organise a local league.

Springristin Feb. 1d.—The American College Base Ball League. composed of Amberst, Dartmouth Brown, and Williams Colleges, held a meeting bare yearday. Brown resigned from membership and Trinity Colleges was admitted in her place. The schedule of games is as follows: May 4 and 5. Dartmouth at Amberst is as follows: May 4 and 5. Dartmouth at Amberst is not trinity at Williams; May 9. Williams at Amberst is and 1d. Williams va. Bartmouth at Hanover: May 18 and 16. Williams va. Bartmouth at Hanover: May 18 and 19. Williams va. Bartmouth at Hanover: May 18 and 19. Williams va. Trinity at Hartford; May 22 and 23. Dartmouth va. Williams at Williamstown: May 29 and 80. Dartmouth va. Williams at Williamstown: May 29 and 80. Dartmouth va. Williams at Williamstown: Amberst va. Trinity at Hartford: June 4. Williams va. Amberst va. Trinity June 6. Amberst va. Dartmouth at Hanover: June 16 and 18. Amberst va. Dartmouth at Hanover: June 18 and 25. Williams va. Dartmouth at Hanover: June 18 and 25. Williams va. Dartmouth at Hanover: June 18 and 25. Williams va. Dartmouth at Hanover: June 18 and 25. Williams va. Dartmouth at Hanover:

THE SUN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1888. DOWN A PO-FOOT GRADE. Extraordinary Trip of a Hailroad Trai

"The accident that occurred on the Pocon Mountain grade of our railroad Tuesday." said an official of the Delaware. Lackswanns and Western Railroad yesterday, "was attended with some of the most exciting and remarka-ble incidents in the history of railroad accidents. The train contained twenty-four cars and a caboose. The greater number of the cars were loaded with live stock. The rest were freight cars. The cattle cars were fitted with air brakes. The freight cars had the old hand brakes, and were manned by three brakemen. The railroad climbs the high ridge known as Pocono Mountain, that lies between the Delaware valley and the Lackawanna valley at a grade of about ninety feet to the mile. On the east side of the mountain the grade is fifteen miles long. When the stock and freight train to which the accident occurred reached Pocono summit, coming eastward, the engineer ap-plied the air brakes and started down the

miles iong. When the stock and religie train to which the accident occurred reached Pocono summit, coming eastward, the engineer applied the air brakes and started down the grade.

"The train had no sconer left the summit than the engineer discovered that the brakes were not working, and by the time he had whistled for the hand brakes to be set on the freight cars, the train was rushing down the mountain at a frightful rate of speed. The three brakemen responded to the signal, but when they had each set a brake on a car the train was thundering along like the wind, and the cars were swaying so under their tremondous momentum that it was impossible for the brakemen to make their way over the tops of the cars to put on report that it is doubtful whether it could have been controlled with every brake on. The head brakeman succeeded in climbing down the ladder at the front end of his car and reaching the engine. The hind brakeman also succeeded in getting down from his car and returning to the cabcose. The middle brakeman however, was obliged to cling by the brake wheel to his car, as it was beyond human power to pass over the cars to either end of the train.

"Early in the career of the runaway train the engineer reversed his engine completely. The impetus of the train was too great to be influenced by the reversal, and the machinery of the locomotive that controlled the backward motion, impelled in one direction by its own action, and forced in the opposite direction by the power of the rushing train, was broken in many places by the conflicting iorces, and the engine rushed ahead faster than ever. From Forks Station to Henrytille the distance is almost 14 miles, and the train thundered between the two points in eleven minutes. At the latter place there is a sharp curve in the road, and in rounding that the rocking and swaying of the cars was such that the heavy coupling freed the engine from the train, but the engineer was unable to force any more speed out of the locomotive, and he sred along closely pushed by

mountain was neared at every station, long before it came in sight, and people rushed from their houses to discover the cause of the timult, and lined either side of the track as the train tore by.

"Just the other side of Spragueville, eighteen miles from the summit, there is a ravine nearly 100 feet deep. At that point the car next the tender jumped the track and dragged the tender with it. Instantly the cars behind piled up, one after another, in a general wreck, some of them toppling over in the ravine. There were nearly 500 head of cattle in the cars, and so completely were they crushed in the frightful wrock that not a sound was heard from one of them. Only one is reported to have escaped, and that was a cow, that came coolly walking out at the opening of the ravine an hour after the wreck. There was not a scratch on her. With the piling up of the cars the engine was enabled to run away from what was behind it. The engineer went on a mile or so and stopped. Every car in the train was wrecked except the one next the caboose and the caboose itself. The third and fourth cars from the caboose were hurled into the ravine. The caboose and the two cars ahead of it ran on and collided with the mountain of wreck that obstructed the track, and one of the cars was added to the general ruin, leaving the rear car and the caboose standing unhurt on the track. Such complete destruction of a train has few parallels on any road in this or any other country.

"The conductor and the rear brakeman were safe in the caboose, and they left it as soon as they could to see what had become of their companion. No one was to be even. The engineer, after sending word of the accident to Stroudsburg and headquarters, returned to the wreck, and aid soon arrived. The liferman was found buried becard the wreck of a tender and a car. He was taken out in a dying condition. The middle brakeman, who had been forced to cling to his perch as the car on the train swept down the grade, could not be found. Where he had been in the train he wreck w

Mock Lung-Farrell.

Miss Jennie Farrell, who recently from Philadelphia to live at 23 Mott street, and Mock Lung, who represents the Six Companies of China at 26 Mott street, and who is said to be of high rank in the Celestial Empire, were married yesterday at the City Hall by Judge William F. Pitshke of the City Court.

William F. Pitshke of the City Court.

The bride is a brunette, about 20 years old, and Mr. Mock is a year or two her senior. The bride wore a walking dress and a velvet marcon hat. The bridegroom wore his national costume, and had his queue adorned with a blue ribbon, which signified that he was in mourning for a relative at home. An interpreter from the Chinese Legation was present, but Mr. Lung said he understood English, and the Judge proceeded without the interpreter.

Lawyers House and Friend, who have been counsellers for Mrs. Mock Lung in a business transaction, with others, went to the reception at 26 Mott street, where Chinese liquors of all known brands were consumed.

Germans After Gold in Africa.

BERLIN, Feb. 16 .- A strong company has been formed under the title of "The South-west African Gold Syndicate" for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of the territory in that section under German protec-tion. The syndiente is composed of sixty members, including the Bietebroders, the di-rectors of the Disconto Gesellschaft and other leading banks, Prince Hatzfeldt, and the Duke of Ujest. An imperial order has been obtained regulating the mining operations of the syndi-cate. The affairs of the company will be man-aged by a committee in Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 16 .- Jenny O'Brien Gilbert, the equestrienne, Mile. Clara, Kate Brave, and ellie Marshany, the German giantess, left Nellie Marshany, the German giantess, left Liverpool to-day on the steamer Egypt for New York. They are to make their first public appearance in America in Harnum's show. They recently gave a special performance at the Olympia before the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family. A number of horses and other animals were shipped on the Egypt for Mr. Barnum.

A Brooklyn Man Killed in New Haven. New Haven, Feb. 16 .- The remains of a man were found in the cut through which the tracks of the Consolidated road pass near Fair street bridge in this city to-night. The arms and legs were scattered along the track for a considerable distance, and the trunk of the body was horribly mangled. The head was missing and has not been found. The only means of identification is a pass book, in which is written "John Daily, 845 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Minnesota's Famous Sleeper.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—Herman Harmes MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—Herman Harmes, the famous sleeping man of Utica. Minn., awoke yesterday. He said to his wife before sunrise: "I feel better: I think I can get up." He got up in the morning about 9 o'clock, and sat up all day for the first time in four years. He reads some in a German newspaper. He seems to feel pretty well, but is little more than a skeleton, weighing about seventy pounds.

Awaked and Driven Out by Fire. The swarming Italian families on the up

per floors of the tenement at 203 Elizabeth street were driven out half an hour after mid-night this morning by a fire which began in the cellar under the restaurant on the first floor. Several Italians escaped by sliding down a bed cord from a third floor window.

Bearching for the Cause of the Accident. At the inquest begun last evening in Brooklyn on the four man who were killed by the fall of ele-vated railroad girders last Tussday, the witnesses were John Cornell, the contractor; his son, Burdsell Cornell, and Charles Schaefer, a son of the foreman. The testi-mony takes fild not appear to indicate with any definite-pess the cause of the accident. The inquest was de-journed to next Tussday night. NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

O'BRIEN MAKES A TELLING ATTACK ON BALFOUR IN THE COMMONA

Trying to Find Out II England Has Made Any Piedges to Other Powers—The Dectors Do Not Understand the Crown Prince's Case, LONDON, Feb. 16 .- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. William O'Brion resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He said that Mr. Balfour had failed to smash the Irish organization, to weaken the spirit of the Irish people, or to degrade them in the eyes of the world. Abject discomfiture and disgrace had attended the Crimes not, the operation of which proved it to be one of the most horrible measures ever directed against hu-

man liberties.

Regarding his own imprisonment, he said he did not feel wounded nor in the least degraded. With all his jaunty bravery Balfour's conscience was not as easy as his own. When he was in prison he resented and felt keenly the letter which Mr. Balfour wrote conveying the stealthy, loathsome insinuation that he snelfered himself while in prison under the plea of illness. Now they were face to face, and he challenged the Government to produce the prison doctors to prove the truth of the insinuation. [Parnellite cheers.]

the Government to produce the prison doctors to prove the truth of the insinuation. [Parnellite cheers.]

It had been asserted that imprisoned Leaguers had tried to secure a distinction hetween the treatment given to imprisoned members of Parilament and that given to imprisoned need peasants, but there was not a tittle of foundation for the assertion. What the imprisoned members complained of was the moral torture inflicted upon them, from which ordinary criminals were exempt, When the Government asked them to voluntarily acknowledge their kinship with criminals, they answered: "We will die first. You will have to learn the difference between representatives of the criminal classes and Irish political prisoners, even if it takes coroners' suries to announce the distinction." Reverting to the failure of coercion, he declared that the Crimes act had not stamped out a single village ciult. The plan of campaign was not crippled; every evicted tenant had been restored, and every shilling of law costs incurred had been repaid as indemnity by the landlords. [Cheers.]

Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General, sald that Mr. O'Brien's speech was doubtless animated by some real passion, but it was impossable to doubt that there was a deal of acting about it. [Interruptions from the Irish members.] At any rate, if it was not acting it was neither more nor less than incitement to violation of the law. [Renewed interruptions]. Nobody could listen to his references to members of the Government without seeing that they were unlikely to promote peace and good will.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

Dr. Mackennie Protests Against the Course of the German Dectors.

LONDON, Feb. 16.-A despatch from San Remo says that Dr. Mackenzie has protested against the course of treatment pursued by the German doctors in the case of the Crown

BERLIN. Feb. 16.-Full reports concerning the condition of the Crown Prince, issued by Prof. Virchow and Dr. Mackenzie say that his disease is not of a cancerous nature. The Tageblatt says that Dr. Mackenzie, in his report, asserts that from the outset he has adhered to the view that the Crown Prince's complaint is not of a cancerous nature. In May, after Prof. Virchow's microscopic examination, and also in October and November, when the indications favoring the theory of malignant disease had increased, he forwarded reports, which were deposited in the State archives at Berlin, saying that, despite those symptoms, there was no proof of the existence of cancer. Further than this, Prof. Virchow found nothing of a cancerous nature in the matter coughed up by the Prince. From the beginning of the disease the clinical signs have been compatible with the view that the disease was not cancer, which view the microscope has confirmed.

The Reischsanzeiger publishes the text of Dr. Mackenzie's report. In concluding Dr. Mackenzie says that the clinical symptoms have at all times been compatible with those of nonmalignant disease, and the results of microscopical examination have agreed with this view. Although in nearly every case of disease of the larynx it is possible to make an exact diagnosis of the nature of the complaint at the first examination, there are some very rare cases in which the character of the disease can asserts that from the outset he has adhered to

Sir James Ferguson. Under Foreign Secretary, replied that he must again decline to produce correspondence between the British Government and the foreign powers regarding affairs in Europe. The House, he said, would recognize that at the present time it would be unwise to produce such correspondence.

Mr. Labouchere thereupon gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the address "that the House be informed definitely that no correspondence exchanged with Italy had resulted in binding action on the British Government in the event of war between Italy and France; or, if any assurances had been given that they be communicated to the House." [Cheers.] Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secre-

TIRARD THREATENS TO RESIGN. The French Government Defeated in the

Chamber of Deputies. Paris, Feb. 16 .- The Chamber of Deputies, despite the appeal of the Government, voted to take into consideration a measure providing for reductions in the salaries of Treasury payfor reductions in the salaries of Treasury pay-masters. Premier Tirard thereupon left the Chamber, declaring that he would resign.

The latest reports deny that M. Tirard has resigned, and are to the effect that he will await the decision of the Budget Committee before deciding upon the action of the Cabinet. It is not thought that the defeat of the Gov-ernment in the Chamber of Deputies will lead to a Cabinet crisis. The Chamber, it is be-lieved, will reconsider its vote and settle the points at issue amicably.

Mr. Pyno Hurt by His Priends. DUBLIN, Feb. 16,-While Mr. Pyne, who was rearrested yesterday at Kilmacthomas imwas rearrested yesterday at Kilmacthomas immediately after his admission to bail, was being taken to the depot for conveyance to Clonmel last evening, a large mob congregated and stoned the police. One of the missiles struck Mr. Pyne on the head, severely injuring him. Upon his arrival at Clonmel, Mr. Pyne was taken before a magistrate, who remanded him for a week without bail to answer the second charge on which he was arrested.

Prince William and the Regency.

BERLIN, Feb. 16 .- There is much excitenent in the lobby of the Reichstag owing to the rumors that a bill is to be submitted for the purpose of transferring the regency to Prince William, eldest son of the Crown Prince, in case of the relinquishment of the throne by the Emperor.

St. Petersburg. Feb. 16.-Reports from the

of Petrikishuko. Feb. 16.—Reports from the interior of the empire concur in saying that the publication of the Austro-German treaty, taken in counce, then with Prince Bismarck's speech on the Military bill has created intense irritation among all classes.

The latest been issued that all cavaly officers learn telegraphy.

The latest addition to the ironglad feet, the Admiral Nakthmoff, has been found to be useless. For requires such extensive niterations that she will practically have to be rebuilt before she can be put in commission.

AMSTERDAM. Feb. 16.—The Socialists in this city made a demonstration against the militie law to-day. Bodies of Socialists paraded the streets, and airrongly denounced the law. The police interfered, and dispersed the crowds. Several persons were injured, and a number of arrests were made.

Reported Battle in Abyssinia. ROME, Feb. 16.—A despatch from Massowah says: Reports have been received here that the durvishes and the Abysainian troops have a dan encounter between Galabat and Gondar. Both sides are said to have lost heavily. The news is conflicting. The Big Storm in England.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The gale and snow storm in England which began on the 6th first continue. But way likes are blocked, and in Williahire two days' main remain undelivered.

Be Branca Back from Africa.

Pans. Feb. 16.—M. de Branza has arrived here from Africa. He reports that affairs on the Congo size in a satisfactory acadities.

TWENTY-PIPE MILLIONS READY.

The House About Prepared for Its Pive Days of Public Buildings Plunder.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- Another million has just been contributed to the public buildings pool which the House has arranged to divide next week. Up to the present time the aggregate amount asked for in the various bills is

pool which in the 100 see ma arranged to not next week. Up to the present time the aggregate amount asked for in the various bills is between \$25,000,000 and \$28,000,000. The Senate, too, has had more than half that sum under consideration; but since most of its bills are duplicates of those in the House, only a few additional millions need be looked for from that source, and perhaps not more than enough to balance reductions in the House on its own pending measures.

The total number of public buildings provided for in the House is nearly 160, and while mere introduction of them is by no means equivalent to passage, yet it is noticeable that they are distributed among thirty-five States, four Territories, and the District of Columbia. The combination of interests which will thus result is believed to be even stronger than is needed for success. It rather adds to the humor of the protest that not all the States are asking a share; that the three left out are Delaware. Bhode Island, and Nexdas. Of course it will not be practicable to divide the spoils with maticantical exactness according to locality. Thus kansas City and Denver are down for a million appiece, Omaha for a million and a haif, the state of the protest that the process of the protest than the committee makes its report and calls for a reling of a million appiece, Omaha for a million and a haif, the protest of the protest that the state and the protest of the protest that the protest of the protest that the protest of the protest result is believed to be even stronger than is needed for success. It rather adds to the humor of the protest that not all the States are asking a share; that the three left out are Delaware, Rhode Island, and Nevada. Of course it will not be practicable to divide the spoils with mathematical exactness according to locality. Thus kansas City and Denyer are down for a million anicce, Omaha for a million and a haif, and so on, which is much above the average of cities; still, when the committee makes its report and calls for action, it will probably be found that all the precantions needful to insure success have been taken.

Some of the candidates for shares in next week's division are very modest in their demands. The city of Tiffin, which had 7.879 no op's in 1880, yet only asks \$30,000 for its nublic building, and the same sum will satisfy Findhay, which had 4.633; while Onancock and Galipolis absolutely ask only \$25,000 each, in this respect putting themselves on a par with the deprecatory demand of Dellance. Even these sums are outdone in modesty by those of two Tennessee towns, Bristol and Morristown, which only ask \$20,000 each, Such examples, however, are exceptional. With Plattsmouth, a village of \$41.75 people in the census year, we advance to \$40,000, which is the amount also sought by Beatrice, a village of 2.447. Lima in Ohio, Manchester in Virzinia, Houlton in Maine, Newport in Vermont, Bridgeton in New Jersey, Manistee in Michigan, Maysville in Kentucky, and Winfield in Kansas, are among those that \$50,000 will satisfy. Winfield had 2.844 people in the census year. The \$60,000 limit carries us upward to Piqua and Eureka, while with \$75,000 we come upon such places as Moberly, with its population of 1,514 in the eensus year: Oneonta, Sedalia, Point Pleasant, and Palestine.

The flavorite appropriation, however, is the even \$100,000, which takes in Grand Island. Honook, Grand Haven, Stillwater, Sloux Falls, Wiehita, Monroe, Garden City (Kan.), Asheville, No. C. and \$200,000 for Charlotte, in the sam

ville, N. C. and \$200,000 for Charlotte, in the same State.

Some of the demands for appropriations seem to have been conceived according to the view which a Supervising Architect of the Treasury urged upon a former Congress.

It does not seem to me that the subject of the erection Notions of that sort may have entered into the heads of those who call for buildings far more capacious and costly than the quantity of public business transacted in them can justify.

BALLS AND RECEPTIONS.

Soldiers, Civilians, and Politicians Making

maintain desires, and the results of microscopical examination have agreed with fails view. Although in nearly every case of disease, of the larguax it is possible to make an exact of the direct examination, there are compared to the first examination, there are compared to the disease can be determined only from its progress. The Crown Prince's malady belongs to the category of doubtful cases, so that at the present moment medical science does not permit me to affirm that any disease exists other than chronic inflammation of the larguax combined with perichondritis.

San ikkno, Feb. 16.—A bulletin issued at noon says that the Crown Prince's rest last night was much disturbed by coughing. Otherwise this condition is unaltered.

England And THE POWERS.

Has the Geverement Committed Great Britesia to Any Course of Action?

London, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Labouchere asked if any despatch from the British Ambassador at Bertinis sin to Any Course of Action?

London, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Labouchere asked if any despatch from the British Ambassador at Bertinis sin to Any Course of Action?

London, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Labouchere asked if any despatch from the British Ambassador at Bertinis to a suggested that England give assurances to Italy which would induce he ro enter the Austro-German alliance.

Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secre-Merry with Wives and Daughters.
All the solid butchers and drovers of the

of the members.

Among those present were:
Lieut and Mrs. D. H. Teets, Sergeant H. Selkirk,
Corporal H. J. Matke, Corporal and Mrs. W. H. Linson,
Lieut, and Mrs. C. B. Stone, and Sergeant A. M. Alexanderson.

A reception and ball was given by Jefferson Council, No. 45. National Provident Union, at West End Hall, in 125th street, last evening. The Floor Committee were Treasurer Edmund Demmier, Dr. Joseph B. Kirby, Robert E. Dowling, President John M. Stewart, and Vice-President A. G. Gutgseil. Among the guests were:

John Keil, aged 13 years, of 817 Seventh avenue, was confronted in Fifty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, last night at 8 o'clock by two older boys, who showed him against a fence and demanded money. The boy told them be had none, and at the same time called to two of his friends who were coming on behind him.

The youthful highwaymen turned and ran toward Sixth avenue, one of them pulling out a pistol and short ling keil in the hand as they did so. The wounded boy and his two friends give chase, but were sto-hed at Sixth avenue by a policeman, who had let the assailants get past him.

BROOKLYN.

Walter Zurke, aged 65, was found frozen to death at the corner of Evergreen and Rochester avenues, yes terday morning.

Right thousand dollars will be turned over for the benefit of the Catholic orphans of Brocklyn as a result of the Emerald ball.

The new German Lutheram Evangelical Church in Rediord avenue, which will don't State of the banksomest church editions in the city, will be opened on Easter Sunday.

At the next meeting of the Bridge transfers Mr. Swan, At the next meeting of the Bridge trustees Mr. Swan will make an effort to have the resolution adopted at the last meeting, permitting the use of the cars for savertising purposes, rescinded.

At the next inecting of the Bridge trustees are shall make an effort to have the resolution adopted at the last meeting, permitting the use of the cars for advertising purposes, rescinded.

A permanent organization of the smil-Saloon Republican League of Kings County has been completed with Co. A. S. Bacon as Freedent; J. L. Milchell, Secretary, and Mercial Thomas, Treasurer.

Chief Engineer Nevins recommends that the law providing that ropes to be used in case o, for shall be placed in each room in hotels be amended so as to apply to all locking houses and boarding houses.

Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessious yesterday, told Lawyer Anthony Barreit, connect for decree Mercap Mexame, indicted for committing a burgiary more than two years ago, that he must be ready to for the case used Inveloy are ago, that he must be ready to first the case used the world move and the told of the control of the case of a westity saloon keeper. Judge Moore said he would not indered any farrier doiny.

An application was made yesterday to Justice Brown in the outprens Court by Mrs. eithering hemalian four married daughters for the appointment of a commission to inquire into her meantal conditions. She owns property in East Twelfth street. New York, and which, as her daughters allees, she is incapable of managing.

William J. sample disappeared on the night of the disastrous firm in the direct he is the in it, although his body was not recommizable among those of the many victims. A friendly suit was brought by his family in the Supreme Court yearing the court pearled in the fire.

The congression of the Parific Street Methodist Church has been growing sanaier for reveral years, and in a tow months it will cease to exist alongether. For many years after its organization in 1848 the congregation was one of the most flowed his labelent excellent in the denomination in Brooklyn, and such in a stew months it will cease to exist alongether. For many years after its organization in 1848 the congregation was one of the most flowed his b

STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE

AN ARTIST'S WIFE INSISTS ON SEEING HIS MODEL OF FENUS.

A Cure for Jealousy-Lovers who Did Not

Fear Rope Ladders and les Rivers-Wiss ter at Atlantic City-A Great Tidal Ways From the Chicago Berald.

You might as well stand aside. I am going in now surely."
"Very well," said I, with a sardonic grin, "the result will be on your own head; rush headlong to your fate, but do me the favor when you have looked your fill to get out."
I pulled the curtain and she stepped in. There reclined my model, a nice, fat-faced, comfortable-looking German fram, who, as she saw us conie in, opened her lips to speak and displayed a double row of teath in the most perfect state of decay. With one look of mingled disguest and wrant Jennie turned and fled, and a moment later I heard her ask the clevator boy why he kept people in the seventh floor of a building while he stopped below to read the Heratt.

After re-posing my model I sat down to my

of a building while he stopped below to read the Herald.

After re-posing my model I sat down to my work, rejoiced to find my good light not wholly vanished, and in a frame of mind to moralize over the strange ideas people jump at, and which no amount of argument can drive out. This train of thought did not provent my giving careful attention of eye and hand to the proper drawing of my Venus' feet, for Venuses have feet, you know, and pretty ones—and some strange freak of nature had given this common-place, middle-aged German woman, who had probably trampad about in big wooden shoes all her young life in the mother country, the most perfectly shaped pair of feet in all the city. Every artist knows her. Her feet serve as the model for all the barefooted women who are seen on the walls of the exhibition, from Venus down to the barefooted maiden with a pailful of berries.

A GENUINE ROPE-LADDER ELOPEMENT And a Pertions Voyage Across an Icy River to be Made Husband and Wite. From the Denver Republican.

stituted a search for the truant and at last found her at the Union Depot, just ready to take the train in company with young Davis. The frate uncles at once demanded that she return to the house, but Davis put a veto on it by saying that they were married and his wife should go with him. He was asked to show the wedding certificate but refused. He was then given the alternative of being arrested or of going quietly to the house.

He wisely chose the latter, and it was then learned that they had not been married, but were on their way to have the ceremony performed. Davis was driven in discrace from the house, and next day Patti started back to Kentucky in charge of one of the uncles. For a while all went well, but on the merning of Jan. 28 the servants announced that Miss Patti's room was empty, and a rope ladder hanzing from the window showed the means of escape.

The undaunted lover had smuggled a ladder to his fair one, and in the dead of night the pair had braved the dangers of a river full of ice, and in a frail skiff had gone to Aberdeen. Ohio, where, at 7 ociock in the morning they found sciace for their many trials, and were made man and wife. The parents succumbed to the inevitable, and now the young coupie are happy in the banker's home.

happy in the banker's home. Washed by a Tidal Wave 25 Feet High,

Washed by a Tidal Wave 25 Feet High.

Prom the Oregonian.

Mr. C. C. Walker of Long Beach, Wash, writes under date of Jan. 7: "The following detailed account of the tidal wave at Long Beach on Dec. 25 is given by the writer, who was an eyewitness from near the Frank cottains. A west wind began to blow on Christings eve. All day Sunday and Sunday night to blow a gale and rained hard. Monday merming the gale seemed to be at its height, and the rain fell in torrents. The air was full of feam fiving like large snowflakes, and the ocean was nothing but white foam as far as the eye could reach. About 9 o'clock the tide was nearly high, and the ocean seemed as if it took a long breath. The waves ran nearly out to low water mark and then came the tidal wave.

It locked to be about twenty-five feet high. The whole sea came in with its force and swept everything before it. The immense body of drift logs along the beach was hurled into one windrow in a moment, and great logs were broken like straws. When it dashed against the bank it threw a cloud of water fully fifty feet in the air, and a great splash came down on the roofs of the Frank cottages. The wave was about one mile long, and seemed to be local at Long Beach. Nothing its equal has ever been known by the oldest residents of this place. But fiftle damage was done, except the ground, which will be a benefit for came area.

Winter Amusements in Atlantic City.

Winter Amusements to Atlantic City.

Prom the Photoschphia Press.

Grouped about the pavilion of the Dennis, watching a sea gull oreaking surf c ams on the hard strand, were a only party. The gull would gather a clam from the beach, and ascending probably 200 feet in the air would drop it. Striking the hard sand below the shell would fly into a dozen decess when the gull would descend and devour it.

Not only are fleet-winged yachts anchored at the inlet these winter days, but right alongside of them are vessels which before to some of the rollers of these. They are the fluidin of fishing craft. When the worther will permit, these fishing vossels put far out to sen at daylight, and return at nightful generally with a goodly supply of fresh cod. Guests sometimes join the Captains in their fishing excursions. In the creek which passes just above the labt Capt. Gole's Neptune is waiting the arrival of Philadelphians. The boat is well provisioned for a week's gunning trip among the base. Dack sheeting has been fair recently and the return of the party well halen with darks he'd be expected. John J. Thomas and Waller Burth came in to-day with all the black dock they could carry.

An enjoyable donkey party was held at Vermont Cottage one evening this week. Mr. W. Stephens of Social Fitteenth street with a warded the first pube, and Mr. Jossell is shootly trophy. These donkey entertainments are very popular.

The Hon. John B. Seidel, one of the oldest and best anown iron manufacturers in Pennsylvania, died in Lebenon yesterday, aged to years.